FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

APRIL 1, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

"Kept In"

The House Judiciary Committee Postpones the Vote on the Suffrage Amendment

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VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 14

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 1, 1916

Notes of the Week

Suffrage in New York State

THE suffrage amendment in New York State still awaits a vote in the upper house. Senator Brown, of Watertown, republican leader in the senate, again blocked, on March 23, the advancement of the suffrage referendum by objecting to the third reading of the measure.

The bill went over until Tuesday, March 28, when the general orders calendar was again reached.

County Suffrage in Maryland

A BILL was introduced in the Maryland senate on March 21, providing for the enfranchisement of the women of Annapolis.

In the house a bill was introduced on March 16 to enfranchise the women of Somerset County.

The legality of this last measure is doubtful, and it has been accordingly referred to the Judiciary Committee. The wisdom of the measure is more than doubtful. To most suffragists it seems like traveling in an entirely wrong direction to try to win suffrage county by county in each state. The complexity and wastefulness of state by state work is increased a hundredfold by such a plan of action.

The most hopeful policy in the suffrage movement today is to gather our forces together, discover our most responsible antagonist, and with the best temper in the world, make him realize that opposition to woman suffrage is thoroughly unhealthy.

Immigration Bill Passed by House

BY a vote of 225 to 82 the House placed itself on record on March 27 as favoring the application of the literacy test to immigrants, on a motion to "strike out" offered by Representative Sabath, of Illinois. A vote on the bill itself is expected to result in an even larger majority for the literacy test.

An amendment to exempt from the literacy test persons coming to this country to escape either political or religious persecution was rejected, 140 to 45.

An amendment to permit the entrance of political offenders, such as militant suffragists, was rejected without a record vote.

The last-mentioned amendment read: "*Provided*, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of offenses purely political."

A curious debate arose upon this amendment, Mr. Raker of California contending that it was desirable to exclude English militants, since American women did not need to be militant.

"There can be no excuse on earth," said Mr. Raker (*Congressional Record*, March 27, page 5656), "for permitting a woman to enter this country, call her militant or what not, who comes here and advocates the unlawful destruction of property in order that she may obtain some right. The conditions in this county are different. The right of women to present their demands to legislatures and committees is open and free, and there is no necessity of permitting those from other countries to come here who believe, who advocate, and who teach that if I do not vote for their measure they have a lawful right, while I am here attending to my duty, to go to my place of residence and burn and destroy my property. . . . Such conduct is not necessary in this country. The women of this country do not want it and therefore these words ought to remain in the bill."

Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, spoke for the amendment: "I believe," said Mr. Gardner, "men ought to be permitted to preach that which they think right. If they are wrong, public opinion will take care of their doctrines much more effectively than if we try to suppress their expression."

Mr. Burnett, of Alabama, closing the discussion, said, "I think the gentleman from Massachusetts is wrong, and wrong for the reasons he gives (page 5657). Certainly we do not want people going through the country teaching unlawful destruction of property. . . . One reason which impelled me to support the proposition was to keep out the militant suffragists who on the other side burn churches, blow up buildings and destroy mail boxes. We had the cooperation of every member of the committee from the Pacific coast; and while I do not agree with those good women on equal suffrage, I have never found an American suffragist that wanted to resort to the practices of the militant suffragists on the other side. . . . They ought to be deported, ought to be kept out if they come here to teach that lawlessness. The good women of this country do not want the ballot if they have to resort to anarchy, bloodshed, and murder to get it."

Mr. Burnett is an anti-suffragist.

Army Expenditures

THE Hay army bill passed the House on March 23 by an overwhelming vote. The vote places the House behind the President in the program for increased national defense.

The Senate Military Committee, meeting March 25, unanimously resolved to table the Hay measure and to report the Chamberlain bill, which was made the unfinished business of the Senate on March 29. The terms of the Hay bill, therefore, will not be considered in the Senate at all.

Observers at Washington believe that the final preparedness measure will be settled in conference, with conferees stubborn on both sides and President Wilson probably holding the key to the situation.

Thus the leader of the party in power not only decides on the policy of increased expenditures for military defense but will ultimately influence the details of the military program.

Military Training for Women

THOUSANDS of women will take a course of military training to prepare them to be useful to the nation in time of war.

This plan is part of a movement started by the National Service School of the woman's section of the Navy League.

A woman's training camp will be established at Chevy Chase, D. C., on May 1, through the cooperation of the War Department and the National Red Cross, and other patriotic organizations.

Women have, in the past, been enthusiastic to serve their country in time of war, but that enthusiasm will be a dwindling force if their demand for justice at the hands of the government should be continually ignored.

Suffrage Slogans

SUFFRAGE slogans competing for a prize are running in F. P. A.'s "Colyum" in the New York *Tribune*. Up to date the ones F. P. A. likes best are "Fifty-fifty or fight," "Votes for people" and "Suffrage über alles."

Labor to Shape Peace Terms

THE American Federation of Labor sent out a call on March 26 for a Labor's World Peace Congress to be assembled at the same time and place with the belligerent nations who will meet to make terms which will end the world war. The object of this conference is to secure for labor the power to influence the terms of peace in the direction of democracy.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, writes of the coming peace treaty: "The congress that shall determine the terms of the world's treaty of peace at the close of the present European war, will have a tremendous opportunity—an opportunity to strike the keynote of the spirit of the future . . .

"There must be recognition that the citizens are those most interested in the disposition of territory, and that the governed have a right to a voice in determining the form of their government . . .

"It is labor's purpose to have, at the same time and place that the World's Peace Congress shall convene, a congress of the representatives of the labor movements of the various countries . . .

"This labor congress, through its demands for human right and justice, will set the standards to which the World's Peace Congress must rise."

The working people of the world see clearly that to shape the political history of the future they must not only possess political power but they must organize to use it.

In what a helpless position will women be, disfranchised and unorganized, when a peace treaty is adopted which will deeply influence the course of the next century! It never was clearer than at the present moment that women must be armed with political power without delay.

Comments of the Press

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

THE call issued yesterday by a number of representative Montana women for a convention in Helena, March 21, for the purpose of endorsing the action of the Congressional Union in demanding of Congress the enactment of a law submitting a constitutional amendment giving all the women of the United States the right to vote, promises to bring together on this date named a large number of the women voters of this state, who desire to give aid to the women of other states, whose only hope for the ballot lies in the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Having the ballot themselves, the women of Montana in whatever they may do in the matter act in a purely unselfish way. In recent weeks the women of New York have been making strenuous efforts to have the legislature of that state pass a bill submitting a constitutional amendment giving the women the ballot. The latest news from Albany is that the bill, having passed the House, has been pigeonholed in the Senate; and the chairman of the committee, who has it in charge, says it will possibly be reported in the closing days of the session.

There is little hope for the women of the south getting the ballot unless it is conferred on them through the adoption of the proposed amendment to the national constitution. The opposition in the south is due to the fact that giving women the ballot in that section would add many colored voters. The south controlling the Democratic party, the women must depend upon other sections of the country for their votes to win in Congress. There are in the women suffrage states 4,000,000 women voters. If the Congressional Union can get the hearty support of these women voters they believe they will be able to secure favorable action by Congress.

The Congressional Union says that it is non-partisan. Since the attempt has been made in Montana to organize in this state, it has been charged that the Union is fighting President Wilson and is an organization in the interest of the Republican party. Possibly the best setting forth of the intentions of the Union is that given by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union.

"The Congressional Union preaches the doctrine that no woman who really believes that the submission of the national suffrage amendment is the most vital political issue of the day can consistently cast her vote to help keep in power a party that has a party policy of hostility to this principle," says Miss Paul.

"The political work of the Union is aimed to bring about a change of policy on the part of the dominant party, and not one of unfriendliness to the party as such. If the Democratic party uses its party power to secure the submission of the Anthony amendment it will find no more ardent friends in the coming election than the women who are working along the accepted methods of political procedure for free, popular self-government.

"The Union, however, frankly couples its statement of work with the assurance that if the party in power continues its hostile attitude and refuses the women of America the opportunity to have their case decided in accordance with the principles laid down in the Constitution of the United States, it will take the issue to the women voters of the west in the coming election. The Union will ask them to be guided in casting their votes by the record of the party in power on nation-wide political liberty for all American citizens, rather than on any other issue. It asks them to remember that the party in power has absolute power of life and death over all legislation, and that it has used this power to block and delay and defeat legislation on this issue, that means political liberty for all the citizens of America on equal terms."

Montana Daily Record, March 16, 1916.

One Issue Only in Women's Minds, Says Suffragist

"ARE the suffragists for or against preparedness?"

"The suffragists are neither for nor against preparedness."

"Whom would the suffragists prefer for President?"

"The suffragists have no preference at present."

"What is the paramount issue with suffragists today?"

"Votes for women."

Answering categorically, Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore summed up the aims of the women who are demanding equal suffrage in the United States. —*Pocatello (Idaho) Chronicle, March* 4, 1916.

Woman Suffrage in Congress

THE judiciary committee of the House has agreed to reconsider the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment tomorrow. A favorable vote by the committee will bring the question squarely before Congress.

Although on other matters the suffragists are divided they are united for the Anthony amendment. This decrees that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." This amendment has been continuously presented since 1878.

William Ezra Williams of Illinois seems to be the pivotal man on the committee. Approval by Mr. Williams will, it is said, assure consideration by the House. Illinois suffragists have been informing Mr. Williams concerning their sentiments, and there seems little doubt that the matter will go forward.

Human inertia, it has been remarked, is the strongest force against woman suffrage. Every open discussion contributes to overcoming this inertia. A debate in the House may result in submission of the amendment to the states. It will certainly expose the weakness of the arguments of the opposition and thus hasten the day of equal voting. The judiciary committee should act favorably.—*Chicago Herald, March* 27, 1916.

"Suffs" on the Warpath

WITH the European war in full blast, the United States in the midst of a national preparedness wave and American troops about to engage in warfare with Mexican bandits, it would seem that the sons of Adam were having excitement enough. Apparently the suffragettes of this country do not think so, judging from the tenor of the "preparedness call" which they have recently issued. "The cause" is not to be obscured by the affairs of mere man. The suffragettes have been provoked to place equal franchise above all other issues. Witness the following excerpt from the "preparedness call":

"The candidate of the party in power will run on the record of the party for the last four years. If these 4,000,000 women (the number entitled to vote in the 1916 elections), or any considerable number of them, believe that the supreme issue in this country today is the issue of political liberty for all American citizens on equal terms, they cannot support a party which not only fails to support the issue, but uses its party machinery to block its consideration."

Ominous words, these, coming from the executive officers of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. There is cause for the threat, even though there be no justification.

Recent news dispatches stated that Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee had surprised the equal-suffrage leaders by announcing that under no circumstances would the committee reconsider its vote to postpone final action on the woman suffrage amendment until next December. If the suffragettes were, indeed, surprised by this announcement, they had not given the administration forces sufficient credit for political shrewdness.

But if the suffragettes were not surprised, they made up for it by the degree of anger which they displayed. Chairman Webb's announcement does not mean that his committee is too busy to take final action upon the amendment at the present time. It means that the Democrats want to eat their pie and keep it, too, so to speak. It is known that President Wilson has never encouraged the suffragettes in their attempt to enfranchise the women of the country by amending the federal constitution. Whether Congress would favor the amendment is not definitely known, as the question has never got that far.

The suffragettes have had hopes. Their cue was to make equal suffrage a campaign issue. They wanted to draw the administration, Congress and all, into the open before the campaign should begin. Likewise, it was the administration's cue to defer final action as long as possible, so that the suffragettes would do nothing more adverse to the administration's political interests than to hope. The suffragettes seem to see it all now.

The presidential election will be held next November. If the Democrats are successful in the election, they can afford to defeat the equal-suffrage amendment in committee next December. If they are defeated it will make no difference to them whether the amendment is favorably or unfavorably reported. By postponing final action the Democrats had planned to avoid an embarrassing situation. If they made a favorable report on the amendment, the anti-suffrage workers would get after them; if they reported it unfavorably, the militant pros would accept the challenge and steer many votes to the other camp. But the scheme of the administration forces failed to work. The suffragettes have declared war anyway, and a merry little fight it is likely to be.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Light, March* 14, 1916.

Suffrage Bill Slain, But Won't Stay Dead; Congress is Worried

SO far as Mother Goose relates, the original Cock Robin staged no come-back. Once dead he remained decently in that condition. Moreover, his women friends made no effort to bring him back; nor did they pester the official graveyard custodians.

But the world has moved since Mother Goose lived, and the Cock Robin under present discussion, though officially dead, is raising a considerable post-mortem hubbub and may be brought to life with a bang in Congress next Tuesday.

The present Cock Robin is the once-called Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, rechristened Cock Robin by Representative Carlin, of Virginia. The graveyard attendants, tried and true, if nervous, are the members of the House Judiciary Committee and the pestiferous would-be revivers are the battling suffragists.

The trouble all started when Carlin walked out of a subcommittee, which was to have reported the resolution to the whole committee, and announced, "Well, we've killed Cock Robin."

He meant that the subcommittee had determined not to report the measure to the full committee, where one of those dog-goned aye-and-no votes would have to be taken.

However, here enter the lady revivifiers, the suffs. They found that the resolution had been referred to the subcommittee while four of their friends in the committee were away, and they began a campaign for votes to bring that measure back before the whole committee and a record roll call.

They found a deplorable amount of ill-health, previous engagements, promises to friends, official business out of the city, and sickness in the family among the Congressmen—all of which conspired to keep them away from committee meetings they would like to attend.

(Continued on page 9)

Judiciary Committee Postpones Action on Suffrage

THE House Judiciary Committee decided on March 28, by a vote of 10 to 9, to postpone indefinitely consideration of all constitutional amendments. This decision was aimed at the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The status of the amendment, however, is just what it was before the vote was taken, since a majority of the committee can at any time decide to call the measure up for consideration and for favorable or unfavorable action.

WHEN the committee met on Tuesday morning, March 28, the business before them, according to their own unanimous consent resolution adopted on March 14, was the suffrage amendment. When the meeting was called to order, Mr. Moss of West Virginia, Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin, and Mr. Carlin of Virginia rose. Chairman Webb immediately recognized Mr. Carlin, who, in spite of the unanimous consent agreement that the suffrage resolution was pending as the special order of business at 10:30, moved that all constitutional amendments be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Nelson then moved to lay the Carlin motion on the table. This motion, after long discussion, was put by the chair and was defeated by a vote of 10 to 9, the chairman casting the deciding vote.

This vote stood as follows:

Against:	
Webb, North Carolina	D.
Gard, Ohio	D.
Carlin, Virginia	D.
Whaley, South Carolina	D.
Caraway, Arkansas	D.
Igoe, Missouri	D.
Steele, Pennsylvania	D.
Graham, Pennsylvania	R.
Danforth, New York	R.
Dyer, Missouri	R.
For:	
Taggart, Kansas	D.
Neely, West Virginia	D.
Thomas, Kentucky	D.
Dale, New York	D.
Volstead, Minnesota	R.
Nelson, Wisconsin	R.
Morgan, Oklahoma	R.
Moss, West Virginia	R.
Chandler, New York	P.

Mr. Williams of Illinois, D., for the resolution, and Mr. Walker of Georgia, D., against the resolution, were absent and paired.

This was obviously a record vote on the suffrage amendment. Although technically it was cast upon the motion to lay Mr. Carlin's proposal on the table, it was in effect a vote on the suffrage amendment itself. Mr. Carlin's motion was then put to a vote and it prevailed by the same line-up, the chairman again casting the deciding vote. The vote on Mr. Carlin's motion was:

Against:	
Webb, North Carolina	D.
Gard, Ohio	D.
Carlin, Virginia	D.
Whaley, South Carolina	D.
Caraway, Arkansas	D.
Igoe, Missouri	D.
Steele, Pensylvania	D.
Graham, Pennsylvania	R.
Danforth, New York	R.
Dyer, Missouri	R.
For:	
Taggart, Kansas	D.
Neely, West Virginia	D.
Thomas, Kentucky	D.
Dale, New York	D.
Volstead, Minnesota	R.
Nelson, Wisconsin	R.
Morgan, Oklahoma	R.
Moss, West Virginia	R.
Chandler, New York	P.

THE parliamentary rulings on the points of order were indeed amazing and are of some interest to suffragists as showing the lengths to which practical politicians will go in putting through a plan of action which they have already decided upon. The proceedings were obligingly summed up by a member of the committee.

"Upon the committee being called to order by the chairman," says this extremely interesting survey, "Mr. Carlin moved that all constitutional amendments be postponed indefinitely. Mr. Moss moved as a substitute that the committee proceed to vote without debate upon the suffrage amendment. Mr. Nelson was on his feet when Mr. Moss spoke, proposing to lay Mr. Carlin's motion on the table.

"Chairman Webb promptly ruled that Mr. Nelson's motion to table applied not only to the motion of Mr. Carlin, but also to the substitute motion of Mr. Moss.

"Mr. Nelson then offered to withdraw his motion, but the chairman ruled he could not do so without unanimous consent, and Mr. Carlin at once indicated his objection.

"After a great deal of discussion, however, Mr. Nelson's motion to table Mr. Carlin's motion was submitted by the chair and was lost.

"The chair then said that Mr. Carlin's resolution was in order. Mr. Moss, quite reasonably, insisted that his substitute was in order, since a substitute motion must be acted upon before the original motion. And although the chair, a short time before, had specifically held that if the substitute contained the words 'without debate' it was in order, he now ruled after considerable delay and hesitation that the substitute was not in order, making a complete change of front upon the question.

'The upshot of the matter was that Mr. Webb refused to put the substitute motion to a vote, practically ruling that it was not in order to make a substitute motion to an original motion.

"Mr. Nelson appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair's decision was sustained."

The vote on the appeal stood as follows:

Against:	
Carlin, Virginia	D.
Gard, Ohio	D.
Whaley, South Carolina	D.
Caraway, Arkansas	D.
Igoe, Missouri	D.
Steele, Pennsylvania	D.
Thomas, Kentucky	D.
Graham, Pennsylvania	R.
Danforth, New York	R.
Dyer, Missouri	R.
For:	
Taggart, Kansas	D.
Neely, West Virginia	D.
Dale, New York	D.
Volstead, Minnesota	R.
Nelson, Wisconsin	R.
Morgan, Oklahoma	R.
Moss, West Virginia	R.
Chandler, New York	P.

THE complications of the parliamentary situation, however, are of small importance in comparison with the plain intention of the whole high-handed proceeding, which was to defeat a report of the suffrage amendment on March 28.

The vote cast last Tuesday has had no permanent effect whatever on the suffrage amendment, which can come up in committee whenever the administration leaders in the committee think it advisable to bring it up, or whenever a majority of the committee is secured.

In commenting upon the action of the judiciary committee, Miss Alice Paul said: "The action of the Democratic leaders at Washington in again blocking the suffrage amendment by postponing indefinitely its consideration in the Judiciary Committee is an additional spur to suffragists to press forward with their plan of going out through the suffrage states to tell the women voters—particularly those who are supporting the Democratic party—of the opposition which the party is giving to the federal amendment at Washington.

"We have now labored nearly a third of a year to persuade the Democratic leaders in Congress to allow the amendment to be brought before the members of the House for their consideration. The rebuff in the committee today shows the necessity of not delaying longer in acquainting the four million voting women with what is going on in Congress.

"Many months still remain, in all probability, before Congress adjourns. We will do our utmost in these months to create such a powerful party of voting women in the west as to make it impossible for the Democratic leaders at Washington longer to continue their course of refusing to let this measure come before the House for even the few minutes necessary for discussion and a vote."

Campaign Through the Country

District of Columbia

A CARD party, successful from the social and financial standpoint, was given on March 25 by the officers of the tenth precinct in the District of Columbia.

Over eighty dollars was taken in, and was given to the national treasury to help finance the sending of the Suffrage Special to the free states.

Mrs. John Kerfoot Haywood planned the card party, which was very gay and charming. The reception rooms were decorated with flowers. Over two hundred people were present. Tea was served by Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. Nina E. Allender and Miss Grace Needham.

The energetic officers of the tenth precinct are Mrs. Haywood, chairman; Mrs. S. B. M. Young and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, vice chairmen; Mrs. Lula Francis, secretary, and Mrs. Paul Dessez, treasurer.

Michigan

PETITIONS requesting the judiciary committee to take immediate favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment were signed by a number of people, most of them men, in Lansing during the past week. The churches allowed Miss Lillian W. Snedicor, executive secretary of the Congressional Union in Lansing, to place the petition in the vestibule to be signed at the close of the services, and the ministers announced the purpose of the petition from the pulpit, saying they all wished to sign it. The state board meeting will be held on Thursday, March 30, at the home of Mrs. Nelson Whittemore.

Minnesota

IN the tenth district, represented in Congress by Mr. Schall, interest in the federal amendment is wide-spread; and there is a general demand that Mr. Schall vote in favor of the suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter spoke last week before the Hennepin County Suffrage Association and before a joint meeting of the Women's Clubs of Anoka and of Wayzata. Other meetings have been arranged for Mrs. Hunter in Isanti, Anoka and Sandstone, all in the tenth district.

Connecticut

MRS. W. D. Ascough, chairman, has just completed a tour of her state, in the course of which she organized two congressional districts.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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"Indefinitely Postponed"

THE Judiciary Committee, meeting to take action on the federal suffrage amendment, decided by a vote of ten to nine to postpone all constitutional amendments "indefinitely."

Postponing indefinitely, however, is just as indefinite a program as the phrase indicates.

The vote in the Judiciary Committee on Mr. Carlin's motion to postpone indefinitely the consideration of all constitutional amendments was valid for the meeting in which it was taken. Any constitutional amendment can be brought up at any other session of the committee whenever a majority of its members wish to do so.

Congress cannot dodge the suffrage amendment by a vote of indefinite postponement. It still remains before them, demanding action; and demanding it with an urgency that must prove irresistible.

Planks

NEWSPAPER comments state that suffragists, their amendment having been postponed in committee, will now proceed to work for a suffrage plank in the Democratic and Republican platforms.

This would indeed be an extraordinary program for suffragists to adopt, unless it were their object to fill with joy the breasts of their opponents in Congress.

A plank in the Democratic and Republican platforms, it if remains unbroken—and planks are proverbially made to be broken—would defer all practical consideration of the suffrage amendment until the next session of Congress, and make it a burning issue somewhere near November, 1920.

"One Man Rule"

THE power of the party leader in national politics is becoming more and more strikingly evident as election day draws near.

The Washington *Evening Star* (March 26), in a searching editorial, writes, "It is claimed for President Wilson that he is twice as strong as his party. Trust is in him rather than in the democracy. If a democratic triumph is registered in November he will be expected, by two out of every three of his supporters, to dominate the situation and shape all policies. A one-man order of things is in view by those who thus exalt him in their praise.

"In the case of Mr. Roosevelt, it would be no compliment to describe him as twice as strong as his party, for his party has now dwindled almost to a vanishing point. Except here and there it has no strength left. Wherever there has been a contest since 1912, it has been a poor third.

"The compliment paid to Mr. Roosevelt by his admirers is that he could do more with the republican nomination this year than any member of that party; that he is the only man in the country who can unite the opposition to Mr. Wilson and lead it to victory . . .

"Here is proposed another one-man order of things. In the one case Mr. Wilson, if elected, is to be 'the whole works,' in the other case Mr. Roosevelt. And yet both nominations will be party nominations, and each candidate will stand on what in the campaign will be called a party platform—a declaration of party principles to be obeyed in case he is elected.

"It is a curious state of things on both sides. Mr. Wilson is a democrat, and was elected on a platform bearing the democratic label. And yet he is acclaimed as better than his party. That is to say, he has merits which his party does not possess; and he, rather than his party, will go into power next March if he is reelected.

"Mr. Roosevelt does not claim to be a republican, and yet it is proposed to make him the leader of the republican party, and appeal for votes for him on a platform reciting republican achievements and making promises in accordance with republican principles.

"We all know what Mr. Wilson did to the Baltimore platform when he had a whack at it. With a chance, will he be more considerate of the St. Louis platform? As for Mr. Roosevelt, who imagines that any sort of platform would bind him?"

Women must become aware of the strength of party leadership, and the responsibility of the leader for the whole party record.

Direct Action

POLITICIANS are beginning to realize that even disfranchised women have considerable political power if they turn the strength of their organization directly against the politicians who oppose them, instead of scattering their forces in propaganda work over an entire state population.

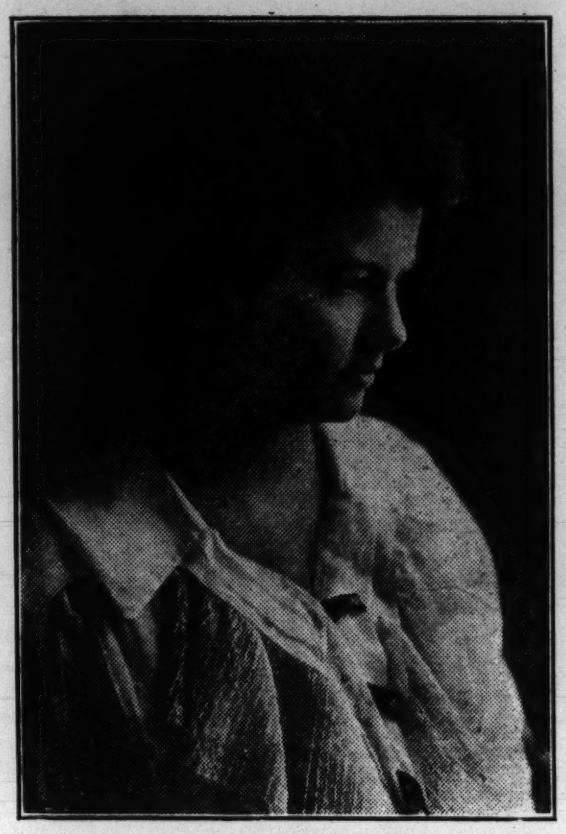
A recent number of the New York *Morning Telegraph* says: "All proposed constitutional amendments have to be passed by two successive legislatures in New York state, having different senates, before they can be submitted to the people.

"It is apparent that several Senators who voted for the Whitney-Brereton resolution in committee, and still others who voted for it on the floor, are not at heart for woman suffrage, but are playing safe in view of the senate elections this fall. They do not want the suffrage issue raised against them in their districts.

"By the same token these Senators believe they can kill the suffrage amendment next winter with safety, whereas now they will be courting trouble."

Suffragists are not easily persuaded nowadays by politicians that they must "convert women" or "convert the people." Enough people are converted, women are beginning to believe, to make any political opponent of the suffrage amendment extremely uncomfortable, if they all unite to remove from public life an officeholder who opposes them.

All Aboard for the Suffrage Special!



Miss Edith Goode

THE great enterprise of the eastern women's journey to the west to enlist the help of women voters in the fight for national woman suffrage, is now fairly launched.

The forces are beginning to gather at Washington for the great move upon the west to secure the passage of the federal amendment this session. A number of distinguished leaders of the suffrage movement have added their names to the group which will visit the west in the "Suffrage Special."

Ten states are already represented in the party: Ohio, by Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Mrs. James Goode and Miss Edith Goode; the District of Columbia, by Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, Mrs. Robert Baker and Miss Winifred Mallon; Pennsylvania, by Miss Ella Riegel, of Bryn Mawr. New York will send a distinguished group of suffragists, among them Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Anna Constable, Miss Helen Todd, and Miss Kathleen Taylor. Delaware, Maryland, Connecticut, and Massachusetts will send to the west their state chairmen, Maryland sending Mrs. Townsend Scott; Connecticut, Mrs. W. D. Ascough, and Massachusetts, Mrs. Agnes H. Morey. Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of St. Paul, will represent Minnesota.

Probably a more distinguished body of women has never come together for a journey across the American continent in the interest of freedom for the women of the United States.

A VERY warm and hearty farewell will be tendered the eastern delegation at Washington, D. C.

The national officers of the Congressional Union and a large group of members from the eastern states will assemble at the headquarters of the Union on April 8 and 9, in honor of the suffrage party. On these two days a conference will be held to review the recent history of the suffrage amendment, and to adopt plans for the rest of the session.

On the first day of the conference, Saturday, April 8, Miss Anne Martin will speak on the present legislative situation; Miss Lucy Burns will review the history of the amendment during the present administration, and Miss Alice Paul will propose a program of future work.

A Saturday evening session, held at headquarters, will be addressed by women voters; among them, Mrs. William Kent, of California; Dr. Cora Smith King, of Washington; Mrs. S. B. M. Young, of Montana, and Miss Maud Younger, of California.

Sunday, April 9, at two o'clock, a farewell luncheon will be given to the delegation at Congressional Union headquarters. A number of the envoys will speak on the work they have before them, some of the speakers being Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Boissevain, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Ascough, Mrs. Mead, Miss Ella Riegel, and Miss Anna Constable. The members and friends of the Congressional Union will accompany the delegates to the Union Station to wave a final farewell as they leave the national capital for the free states, from which the only effective pressure from women is exerted over our national representatives.

The conference will be attended by members from many states, some of them widely distant from Washington. Among the states represented will be Tennessee, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

IN the west national organizers are already preparing for the expedition and for mass meetings, which will be held in connection with the tour. Miss Elsie Hill will arrange a great meeting for the delegates in Illinois and in Washington. Miss Mabel Vernon will arrange meetings in Kansas, Idaho and Nevada; Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, in Arizona; Miss Doris Stevens, in Colorado and Utah; Miss Margery Ross is preparing for the envoys in Wyoming; Miss Clara Rowe, in Montana; Miss Margaret Whittemore, in Oregon, and Mrs. Clara Wolfe, in California.

Mrs. Robert W. Baker

Messages of welcome are coming in daily to Congressional Union headquarters from the free states. From the tenor of these letters and telegrams it appears that the west is preparing to establish a precedent in the matter of hospitality, and go the south one better in genuine cordiality to its visitors. Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, Governor John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, and Governor Samuel V. Stewart of Montana have already heartily endorsed federal amendment work, and other state officials, as well as leading women, in the enfranchised territory, will help to make the tour a triumphal progress from Chicago to Salt Lake.

Concerning Appeals

By Katharine Rolston Fisher

APPEALS from disfranchised women to women voters are coming in. But the time is short, and there is need for every supporter of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to constitute herself a special committee to secure at least one such appeal. These appeals are to be carried on the "Suffrage Special" to the free states. They will be read to audiences of women voters in the largest cities of the west. Enfranchised mothers will hear voteless mothers calling to them for assistance. Enfranchised teachers will learn that their fellow teachers in the unfree states need their aid. Each voting woman should be made to feel that a personal appeal is being made to her to help some other woman.

The work of collecting these appeals cannot all be done from national and state headquarters. Clubs and other associations, unorganized women united by professional or other interests, must be informed by suffragists who are in touch with them of the opportunity provided by the trip of the "Suffrage Special."

Get an appeal, if possible, from every organization to which you belong. If there is not time for action by the whole organization, get the officers or as many representative members as possible to sign an appeal.

Appeals should not all be worded alike, but all should cover certain essential points.

An appeal from teachers may be addressed, "To all teachers in the twelve suffrage states," and may begin: "We, the Teachers' Association of ....," or "We, public school teachers of....., appeal to you who have political power, to use it to help us to obtain the vote." The appeal should close by asking the women voters addressed to let their Senators and Representatives and the Democratic party, now in power, know that they desire the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment during the present session of Congress.

Send appeals to Congressional Union headquarters at Washington, D. C. Those received too late to reach Washington by April 9 may be mailed to Miss Ella Riegel, General Delivery, at any of the places at which the "Suffrage Special" stops.

By collecting appeals, every stay-at-home suffragist in the country can take part in the tour through the free states.

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Montana Branch of Congressional Union Formed

"WITH the election of permanent officers and the pledging of a fund of more than three hundred dollars with which to carry on their work," writes the *Helena Daily Independent*, March 21, "the Montana branch of the Congressional Union perfected its organization at a meeting here today.

"The Montana women will cooperate with women from the other eleven suffrage states of the Union to demand of the present Congress the passage of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment enfranchising women throughout the nation.

"Delegations of women from Butte, Great Falls, Missoula, and other cities of the state, together with a large number of the leading Helena suffragists, carried out in detail the plans set forth by Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Clara Louise Rowe, national organizers of the Congressional Union.

"Starting this week, county conventions will be held throughout the state and organizations of county auxiliaries will be formed in every part of Montana.

"The officers elected were: state chairman, Mrs. C. S. Haire, Helena; vice-chairmen, Miss Mary O'Neill, Butte; Mrs. M. K. Nelson, Great Falls; Mrs. Tyler Thompson, Missoula; Mrs. W. Perham, Glendive; Mrs. Harvey Coit, Big Timber; and Mrs. E. A. Spriggs, Helena; secretary, Miss Belle Fligelman, Helena; treasurer, Mrs. H. L. Sherlock, Helena."

"The conference of Montana women," Miss Doris Stevens writes from Helena, "was certainly one of the most inspiring that we have had. I have never seen a group of women finer, more quickened, more independent."

THE conference opened with a brilliant luncheon at the Hotel Placer attended by a hundred women and many men prominent in Montana's official set. Mrs. Ellen M. Dean, a lifelong suffragist, was the very genial hostess of the occasion, and Dr. Mary Atwater, of Helena, had charge of the arrangements for the luncheon. Miss Belle Fligelman struck a very beautiful note in an eloquent speech as toastmistress. Governor Stewart, Montana's Democratic Governor, as the first speaker, warmly endorsed the principle of woman suffrage, but gently advised the women present to use great discretion and care in trying to "force" upon Congress things that are deemed "inopportune." As a starting point for further comment the speech of the Governor proved an immense stimulus to the meeting.

Mrs. H. L. Sherlock, who had been acting as temporary chairman for the Congressional Union in Montana, made an earnest appeal for women of all political faiths to unite in support of the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. "It is a step forward," Mrs. Sherlock said, "for the women of our state to be citizens of Montana; but we wish to go another step forward and be citizens of the United States."

Mr. E. C. Day, chairman of the Board of Education, one of Helena's leading attorneys and an ardent Democrat, was the next speaker. "It delighted our hearts," Miss Stevens writes, "to hear him say in the plainest terms, 'Make no mistake, ladies, this is a government by party. The more you study the affairs of government, the more you will realize this. It is necessary to have embodied in parties the principles for which groups stand.'"

"The time has come," Mr. Day continued, "when the citizens of the United States must begin to think in terms of nationality. What we need now more than anything else, is for our people, whether they reside in the east or in the west, to begin to think of themselves as citizens of the United States. If the suffrage movement of today helps people to do that, the women responsible for it will have accomplished very much more than they imagined when they started."

Mr. Ed. Phelan, a very able young attorney who had greatly helped the women in their state referendum campaign, made a beautiful and spirited speech. "It is not wise," he said, referring to the opening speech of the afternoon, "to stop agitating because there are international crises confronting the Government. Now is your time to strike for justice. You are looking toward a national election. Now is the time to make your demands. A federal amendment is your surest and quickest means of relief."

Mr. Phelan brought the interest of the meeting to a high pitch.

Mrs. C. S. Haire
Chairman, Montana Congressional Union

He was followed by ex-Senator Joseph Dixon, of Missoula, who happened to be in the hotel conducting the "Roosevelt for President" League conference which was held the same day. Being a strong advocate of the federal amendment, he was invited to speak. "I want to say briefly," Mr. Dixon said in part, "that you women have in your control ninety-one electoral votes. You can positively determine the election of the next President. If you would just indicate that you were ready to use this power, Congress would tumble over itself to pass the federal amendment. If you just had the nerve, and I hope you have, you could get this thing settled immediately. It would not take four hours time to pass it on to the state legislatures."

Montana women were evidently determined to prove that they had the nerve, for in about five minutes' time three hundred dollars was pledged by the conference guests to carry on the federal campaign in Montana.

"And the wonderful part about it was," writes Miss Stevents, "that this did not represent large donations, but many small ones. Almost every man and woman present gave something, and the luncheon closed at the highest pitch of enthusiasm I have ever seen a meeting reach. There was a magnificent spirit in the air. Everyone told me after the luncheon that the women had responded more generously than at any time in their own state campaign."

THE luncheon was followed by a business session in the tea room of the Placer Hotel at which Mrs. H. L. Sherlock presided. Dr. M. M. Dean, of Helena, in a beautiful address, emphasized the Montana women's need for national suffrage as the only means of using the women's influence in the settlement of national problems. "West and East" was her subject. She pointed out the importance of unifying western women and eastern women for the speedy passage of the national child labor laws, anti-disease laws, and similar measures. Her beautiful appeal made her hearers feel the importance of the immediate solidarity of women, which would result in a finer national consciousness, and a keener realization of, and sensitiveness to, national grievances.

The constitution committee, consisting of Mrs. C. S. Haire, of Helena; Mrs. W. Deakin, of Butte, and Dr. Mary Atwater, of Helena, was then appointed to report to the conference a constitution for the Montana organization. During their deliberations Miss Mary O'Neill, of Butte, spoke briefly and humorously. "Men's advice to the newly enfranchised women of Montana as to how to conduct themselves politically will soon be reversed," said Miss O'Neill; "under the Congressional Union banner, women will be telling men how to do things."

Mrs. M. K. Nelson, one of the delegates from the Great Falls women's clubs, a fine type of western woman, made an appeal to the women present not to listen to the advice of men politicians, but to stand on their own feet. "Your strength," she said, "lies in standing together as women, for no party, but against any party which is opposed to women. We need to get this thing done. We need to get this amendment adopted that we may put women in places of authority, in administrative places—to deal with cases that touch the lives of women."

Officers of the Montana Branch of the Congressional Union were then elected and a plan of work for the state adopted, two meetings being immediately arranged, one at Great Falls and one at Butte.

Activities in the West

Nevada Convention to Greet Suffragists

THE Nevada Women's Civic League has called its first state-wide convention for April 27, the date the "Suffrage Special" will arrive in Reno. This courteous arrangement will give to the eastern women, who are bearing the appeal of the unfree East to the women voters of the West, the opportunity to meet influential women from every section of Nevada.

The Nevada Women's Civic League, of which Miss Anne Martin is president, was founded by the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, after votes for women in Nevada had been won.

The delegation from the East, therefore, will meet and appeal to the powerful group which enfranchised Nevada, and whose society is today the leading women's organization of their state.

Washington Organizes for Suffrage

A CONVENTION of the Congressional Union has been called for March 30, Washington Annex Hotel, in the city of Seattle. The call is signed by the leading citizens of Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Pullman, North Yakima, Sunnyside, Hoquiam, and Bellingham. "Things seem to be going very well for our convention, if the enthusiasm at our meetings is an indication," Miss Margaret Whittemore writes from Seattle.

The Women's College Club of Seattle gave a luncheon on March 18, in honor of Miss Whittemore, at which one hundred people were present. Men and women who had helped Miss Whittemore in the election campaign in 1914 attended the luncheon.

In Tacoma, Miss Lucy Case, a woman well known throughout the state of Washington, has given the work of the Congressional Union a great deal of very valuable help, and a big active committee is hard at work.

Miss Whittemore, accompanied by Mrs. John Allen, visited Olympia recently to arrange for speakers before the Republican and Democratic committee meetings now planning the national political campaign.

Wyoming Congressional Union Organized

"'COME over and help us' is the cry from Macedonia to the suffrage states of the west; and the women of Cheyenne did not 'pass by on the other side,' but rallied to show their loyalty to their sisters who covet the rights of the franchise," says the Cheyenne *Leader* of March 19, in reporting the state conference of Congressional Union forces in Wyoming.

Wyoming, the oldest suffrage state in the country, aligned itself in support of Susan B. Anthony's famous amendment on Saturday, March 18, when nearly one hundred representative women of Cheyenne gathered in the ball rooms of the Plains Hotel, at the invitation of Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Margery Ross, representatives of the Congressional Union in the west.

Some of the most distinguished men of Wyoming addressed the conference, over which Mrs. Cyrus Beard, wife of Judge Beard, of the State Supreme Court, presided. Governor John B. Kendrick, Wyoming's very popular Democratic governor, gave the federal amendment work his stamp of hearty approval. In a brief but beautiful speech he praised the Wyoming women for the progressive legislation they had helped to enact; paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Pankhurst, calling her "one of the world's most wonderful women," and urged the conference to help extend the franchise to the women of the east. "I bespeak your heartiest support for these two young women who have so courageously come out here from the East," he said. "It is not easy to be a reformer; it is much easier to drift along with the tide. We, who are so far removed from this ancient struggle, must revive our enthusiasm for the cause and help in this great national movement."

Other speakers were Judge J. M. Carey, Ex-Governor and Ex-Senator from Wyoming; and Mr. W. C. Deming, a member of the state legislature and publisher of one of the leading Cheyenne papers.

Judge Carey, after speaking with genuine appreciation of Susan B. Anthony, whom he had known long and personally, said, "Use your power, now that you have it. Make known your demand, if you wish to help other women. Favor the Susan B. Anthony amendment because it is right and because it is to the interest of your children to end this struggle for the ballot."

Mr. Deming said, in part: "I am a firm believer in the national suffrage amendment because it is the most efficient and the most speedy; and therefore involves the least waste of time, money, and effort."

A splendid committee was chosen to conduct the movement in this state. Mrs. Robert A. Morton, president of the Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs, was made chairman; Miss Edith K. O. Clarke, state superintendent of public instruction; Miss Frances Davis, state librarian; Mrs. Ray Lee, president of the Shakespeare Club; Mrs. Charles Thompson; and Mrs. Charles A. Bristol, president of the Wyoming Art Association, vice-chairmen; Mrs. D. R. Kinport, secretary; Mrs. Galen Fox, treasurer.

Mrs. Robert Morton
Chairman, Wyoming Congressional Union

Mrs. Joseph M. Carey, wife of former Governor Cary, and Mrs. Cyrus Beard, wife of Judge Beard, of the State Supreme Court, joined the Congressional Union's Advisory Council.

Comments of the Press

[*Continued from page 4*]

And so:

"Good morning, Congressman," smiles a good-looking young woman. "How are you this morning?"

"Never better," beams Mr. Competent and Protective Male.

"Not sick at all?"

"Do I look it?"

"Your family in good health?"

"Yes, yes, indeed."

"You don't expect to be called out of the city?"

"No."

"Well, I'm so glad to know this. There can't be a single reason then, can there, why you should not be able to vote tomorrow to bring Cock Robin before the whole committee?" (Business of drawing out a notebook and pencil.)

"No, and I ain't scared to stay and vote, neither," answer some.

"Whew," say others, after their secretaries have rescued them from painfully obvious stalling, and the Lady Friend has left.

So far, H. H. Moss of Virginia has been called from a sick bed to vote; life for Dale of New York has been just one official business out of town after another, and Graham of New York has developed a memory.

At eventide he promised the ladies he was for at least one more lease of life for Cock Robin; but when morning dawned he remembered an agreement made previously with other members not to force fellow Congressmen to vote either on prohibition or suffrage this season. Sorry, but in a matter of honor what can a man do?

Williams of Illinois remembered for a while that it would be decidedly embarrassing for certain other members if they had to vote yes or no. The suffragists finally brought him around.

So there lies Cock Robin; perhaps dead; perhaps simply in suspended animation and with the pulmotor squad manning the oxygen pumps; the graveyard attendants murmuring something about ghouls, and the resourcefulness of Congressional minds being taxed to the limit. Next Tuesday will tell Cock Robin's tale.—*Chicago Evening Post, March* 25, 1916.

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Women Voters Endorse National Suffrage

LETTERS and telegrams have been pouring in to chairman and members of the Judiciary Committee from all over the country, urging prompt favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

From large bodies of women voters in the west resolutions are still rolling up in numbers that no political leader will be able to ignore.

The Women's College Club of Seattle, representing one of the most influential bodies of women in the state, sent to Representative Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on March 18, the following night-letter:

"The College Women's Club and friends, assembled in open meeting, urge that the Sutherland-Mondell suffrage amendment be favorably reported out of the Judiciary Committee on to the calendar of the House; also, that this amendment be submitted to the state legislatures for ratification this session.

(Signed "ORLEANA F. MCCLELLAN, *President*,
BERTHA F. LANE, *Secretary*."

The Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs, numbering eighteen hundred women voters, wired a resolution on March 27 to Representative Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, urging a favorable report on the suffrage amendment from the committee on the following day. Some of the most influential Democrats in the State of Washington, including Mayor Cotterill and the chairman of the Democratic Club, also wired to Mr. Webb in support of the suffrage constitutional amendment.

"At least thirty clubs of women voters in this state," writes Miss Doris Stevens from Seattle, "have called upon the Judiciary Committee for favorable action upon suffrage."

THE Roosevelt-for-President League, launched on March 21 by one hundred Progressives and Republicans, in Helena, Montana, for the purpose of having Montana voters nominate Colonel Roosevelt as Republican candidate for President at the state preferential primary on April 21, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in response to the desires of the women voters of Montana, we, the members of the Roosevelt-for-President League, assembled in Helena, Montana, March 21, 1916, do heartily endorse the Susan B. Anthony national suffrage amendment now pending in Congress.

"Resolved, That we, as followers of the only national political leader, Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1912 declared for woman suffrage and incorporated it in the national platform, for national suffrage, pledge anew our active support of this measure. We do this solely for the purpose of establishing an equality between the women of the east and the west, and extending the inalienable right of suffrage to all the women of this nation."

THE Republican State Committee passed last week, by unanimous vote, a resolution endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That we, the Republican State Committee of Arizona, meeting this 18th day of March, 1916, in Phoenix, in response to the desires of the women voters of all political parties of our state, urge Congress to pass forthwith the Sutherland-Mondell woman suffrage amendment on to the several states for ratification. We urge this action in a spirit of fair play, in order that the women of America may enjoy the same rights under the United States Constitution as do the men, and in order that the unjust and harassing condition of political disability for the women of the east may end in enfranchisement for all citizens under our flag without distinction of race, color, or sex; and

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, head of the Republican Minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives; to Senator Gallinger, leader of the minority in the Senate; and to Representative Mann, leader of the minority in the House, and to each of the Senators and to the Representative from Arizona; and that the secretary of this committee, in forwarding the copies, be instructed to request that the resolution be read into the *Record* of the Senate and the House."

The resolution was proposed by a delegation of the leading women of Phoenix, Miss Hannah Egelston, of the *Arizona State Herald,* acting as spokesman.

ANOTHER resolution favoring the Susan B. Anthony amendment was passed at a public meeting in Tucson, Mrs. R. B. von Klein-Smid, vice-chairman of the Arizona Congressional Union, in the chair:

"Resolved, That this mass meeting, composed of men and women voters of Arizona, assembled in Tucson, March 20, 1916, calls upon Congress to pass forthwith on to the states for ratification the Susan B. Anthony amendment, enfranchising all the women of the country.

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President, Speaker Clark, the Senate and House leaders of the minority party and to the two Senators and the Representatives from Arizona; and be it further

"Resolved, That the State Chairman of Arizona be empowered in forwarding copies to request that the resolution be read into the *Congressional Record.*"

THE Wyoming Committee of the Congressional Union adopted at the close of their state conference a resolution calling for immediate favorable action on the national suffrage amendment.

"Resolved, That this meeting, the State Conference of the Congressional Union, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, March 18, 1915, calls upon the members of the Judiciary Committee to report immediately and favorably to the House of Representatives the Sutherland-Mondell Resolution.

"Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and also that it be sent to each member of the Congressional Delegation of Wyoming, and that it be read into the *Congressional Record* by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of the House, and Senator Francis E. Warren, of the Senate.

(Signed) *Wyoming State Committee.*

Mrs. R. A. Morton, president Wyoming Federated Women's Clubs.
Miss Edith K. O. Clark, state superintendent of public instruction.
Miss Frances Davis, state librarian.
Mrs. J. R. Carpenter.
Mrs. David Howell.
Mrs. J. C. Thompson.
Mrs. S. A. Bristol.
Mrs. A. D. Kinport, vice-president Wyoming W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Galen Fox.

IN Montana, over a hundred women, representing different sections of the state, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, as women voters of Montana, assembled in state conference at the Hotel Placer, Helena, March 31, 1916, demand that the national administration give facilities for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment during the present session of Congress; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to all the administration leaders in our national capitol, and to the members of the Montana congressional delegation."

District Conference in New Jersey

A CONFERENCE of the members of the Union in Miss Paul's home district, the second congressional of New Jersey, was held at the Hotel Strand, Atlantic City, on Tuesday, March 21, at three o'clock. This district includes Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, and Cumberland Counties, and is the largest in the state. Delegates from each county attended, and the meeting was a large one.

Miss Julia S. Hurlbut, first vice-chairman of the New Jersey branch, was the speaker. She explained the policy of the Congressional Union and its object in organizing state branches. Over thirty dollars was taken in the collection. It was voted to send this to the New Jersey headquarters; half to be used in the state and half to be sent to Washington toward the expense of the western trip.

Miss Julia Hurlburt
Vice-Chairman, New Jersey Congressional Union

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, of Atlantic City, who is chairman of the Atlantic County branch and has been acting as chairman of a temporary district committee of one member from each county: vice-chairmen, Miss Charlotte Oliphant of Mount Holly, chairman of Burlington County branch; Miss Belle McGibney, chairman of Cape May County branch; and Mrs. Caroline Barnes Wilson, chairman of Cumberland County branch; secretary and treasurer, Miss Helen Paul, of Moorestown; and SUFFRAGIST chairman, Mrs. Ella J. Faulkner, Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, state chairman, and Miss Agnes Campbell, state organizer, motored to Atlantic City on March 16, to confer with Miss Hurlbut and Mrs. Boyle about the arrangements for this conference.

The newspapers of Atlantic City and The *Public Ledger,* Philadelphia, gave the conference wide publicity for several days.

Two resolutions were passed, one demanding that the Judiciary Committee make a favorable report of the amendment; and the other calling upon Congressman Bacharach and Senators Martine and Hughes to vote for it.

The members of the second New Jersey district have been very active all year. The chairman for Atlantic and Cumberland Counties have been sending new memberships and subscriptions to THE SUFFRAGIST every week; and the Atlantic County branch has been a great help financially.

Miss Hurlbut addressed a large meeting in the new town hall, Ocean City, on the evening of March 22. This had been arranged by our Cape May county chairman, Miss Belle McGibney. Resolutions were passed at this meeting also, asking the favorable report of the Judiciary Committee and the votes of Congressman Bacharach and the New Jersey Senators.

Treasurer's Report

List of Contributions from March 20 Through March 27, 1916

Syracuse Branch Congressional Union	$700.00
Miss Florence Rothermel	6.00
Mrs. William Albert Wood	1.00
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Dr. Cora Smith King	.35
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L. T.	1.00
Miss Emily Stearns	1.00
Mrs. Clyde Early	2.50
Minnesota Branch Congressional Union	500.00
Miss Frances Davis	1.00
Mrs. Joseph Carey	25.00
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld	10.00
Mrs. H. A. Morgan	5.00
Mrs. S. M. Franklin	5.00
Mrs. William Joyner	10.00
Mrs. J. H. Hicks	5.00
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Mrs. E. W. Fiske	1.00
Mrs. W. C. Rigg	5.00
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Dr. Sievers	5.00
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Mrs. C. F. Ellis	10.00
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Mrs. Frank Day	1.00
Mrs. Belle Wellington	1.00
Mrs. George Odell	.35
Miss Martha W. Fairfield	1.00
Miss M. Brooke Bright	1.00
Mrs. H. G. Harrison	16.00
Mrs. W. D. Ascough	15.00
Mrs. L. B. Leigh	15.00
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley	.35
Mrs. Edith Kingman Kern	5.00
Mrs. Charles S. Brown	1.00
Mrs. E. W. K. Bradford	3.00
National Council of Women Voters	10.00
Mrs. L. K. McNeill	1.00
Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Mrs. Clara L. Thompson	1.00
Miss Aline Solomons	2.00
Per Massachusetts Branch:	
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Miss Ella Paddleford	10.00
Mrs. Alfred Winsor	25.00
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Mr. David Newell	5.00
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Miss Bridget Sullivan	1.00
Mrs. Kate W. Townsend	2.00
Miss Tina von Arnim	2.00
Collection	2.06
Membership fees	17.00
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Previously acknowledge in THE SUFFRAGIST	116,120.61
Total collected through March 27, 1916	$118,134.47

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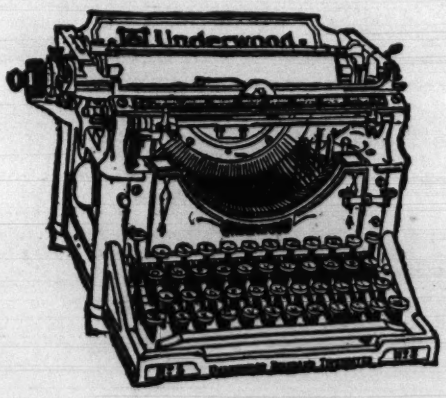

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March 18 Through March 25

Miss M. Brooke Bright	3
Miss Alice W. Eastman	1
Miss Marjorie Franklin	2
Mrs. E. C. Thompson	3
Mrs. W. E. F. Milburn	1
Miss R. Psyche Webster	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	8
Massachusetts Branch, Congressional Union	2
Miss Emma F. Baxter	1
Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt	1
Mrs. W. T. Burch	2
Mrs. H. Butterworth	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	1
New York City Branch, Congressional Union	5
Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard	1
Miss Ruth Crocker	2
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter	4
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	2
Mrs. Henry Justice	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. Josephine Kempt Linton	11
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
Miss C. A. Week	3
Miss S. Ada Flatman	1
Miss Elsie M. Hill	1
Mrs. Olivia Casement	2
Mrs. Willis Austin	3
Mrs. A. M. Gannett	4
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Miss Helen T. Graham	1
Miss Hazel A. Jagger	1
Mrs. Norman Brooks Whitehouse	1
Mrs. Robert Adamson	1
Miss Jessie Anthony	1
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	1
Mrs. Faith P. Jarrett	8
Miss Francenia H. Dale	1
Mrs. Lillian M. Ascough	2
Total	87
Previously acknowledge in THE SUFFRAGIST	2,533
Total through March 25th, secured by members	2,620

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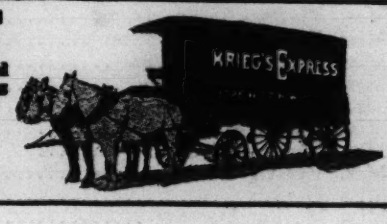

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